

*Skull-measurements* (continued).

	<i>ochracei- raja</i> h.	<i>venter</i> .	<i>White- head</i> i.	<i>bæodon</i> .	<i>balu- ensis</i> .
	♂.	♂.	♂.	♀.	♂.
Palatal foramina, length..	7·6	5·1	4·8	4·6	8
" breadth" combined					
Length of upper molar series .....	4·2	2·8	2·6	2·5	3
Lower jaw, condyle to incisor-tip.....	6·8	5·1	5·1	4	7
Lower jaw, coronoid to angle .....	32	24·5	20·2	20	28
	13·6	10·2	8·6	8·1	13

Except in the case of *Mus bæodon*, the above measurements are not taken from the skulls of the actual types, as skins have been whenever possible selected as types, and the native skinners have unfortunately always cut off the backs of the skulls during the process. These measured skulls have been extracted from spirit-specimens which have been carefully compared and found to agree with the typical skins.

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LIX.—*Descriptions of Two new Bats of the Genus Kerivoula.*  
By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

MR. JOHN WHITEHEAD'S expedition to the Northern Philippines has resulted in the discovery of one, and Mr. Charles Hose's explorations in Eastern Sarawak in that of the other, of the two following new species, which, belonging to the group comprising *K. Hardwickei*, *K. pellucida*, and *K. papillosa*, are clearly distinct from any of them. Of these three old species the last-named is at once distinguishable from either of the new ones by its much greater size, and *K. pellucida* by its longer ears, so that *K. Hardwickei* is the only one with which it is necessary to compare them.

*Kerivoula Whiteheadi*, sp. n.

Size and proportions about as in *K. Hardwickei*, but the ears are slightly longer and the lower legs shorter. Upper surface of wing-membranes to a line drawn from the elbow to the foot, whole of interfemoral membrane except the terminal half-inch, and surface of lower limbs to feet thinly but distinctly clothed with long orange-coloured hairs, these parts in *K. Hardwickei* being practically naked. Forearm, carpus, and index also thinly clothed. Hinder edge of interfemoral with a few short hairs along it, scarcely forming a fringe.

Colour above rufous-orange, the slaty bases to the hairs



showing through; below dark slaty, the lighter tips scarcely affecting the general dark tone.

Upper inner incisors slender, with a distinct posterior secondary cusp, to the tip of which the unicuspid outer incisor just reaches. Other teeth apparently as in *K. Hardwickei*.

Dimensions of the type (an adult male in alcohol):—

Forearm 32 millim. (=1.25 inch).

Head and body 39; tail 39; head 16; ear from notch 13.5; tip to tip of ears across head 28.5; length of index 31.5; third finger (exclusive of cartilaginous tip) 61, fifth finger 47; lower leg 16.2; hind foot without claws 8.

*Hab.* Isabella, N.E. Luzon. Coll. J. Whitehead, May 1894.

*Type*: B.M. 94.10.9.2. Presented by the subscribers to the Whitehead fund.

This species is undoubtedly very close to *K. Hardwickei*, but may be distinguished by its hairy interfemoral and by the different structure of its upper incisors. It may be noted that a Mindanao specimen of the older known species shows no approximation to *K. Whiteheadi*.

*Kerivoula pusilla*, sp. n.

Size decidedly smaller than in *K. Hardwickei*, and, indeed, than in any other known species except *K. africana*. Ears short, laid forward they do not reach to the tip of the muzzle, their anterior edge even more convex forward than usual, their outer upper notch very close to the tip, and their outer basal lobe much developed. Tragus as usual in this group. Hairiness of limbs and membranes almost exactly as in *K. Whiteheadi*, although rather thinner, and the proximal half of the interfemoral only hairy.

Colour pale rufous above, the extreme bases of the hairs slaty; under surface greyish, decidedly paler than the upper.

Skull with a remarkably slender and delicate muzzle and small narrow brain-case, differing markedly in these respects from *K. Hardwickei*, in which (for a *Kerivoula*) the muzzle is stout and strong and the brain-case large and well-rounded.

Dentition very light and delicate, the teeth, as a rule, both shorter and thinner than those of the allied form. Upper inner incisor with one distinct and a second indistinct secondary posterior cusp, to the former of which the unicuspid outer incisor reaches. Two anterior premolars subequal in all dimensions, decidedly smaller than the last one, their transverse less than their longitudinal diameters, the converse being the case in *K. Hardwickei* and other species. Lower



incisors in the direction of the jaws, not overlapping, the outer ones tricuspid and longer (horizontally) than either of the two middle ones. Lower premolars, as in the upper jaw, very narrow and delicate.

Dimensions of the type (an adult female in spirit) :—

Forearm 28 millim. (=1.12 inch).

Head and body 33; tail 39; head 14; ear from notch 11.6; tip to tip of ears 25; length of index 28.5, third finger 56, fifth finger 42; lower leg 14; hind foot without claws 6.2.

Skull: greatest length 12.7; interorbital breadth 2.8; breadth of brain-case 6.

*Hab.* Mount Mulu, Eastern Sarawak. Coll. C. Hose.

*Type:* B.M. 94.9.29.17.

This interesting little species differs so markedly from all others by its small size and far more delicate skull and dentition that no detailed comparison of it with its allies is necessary.

Besides two specimens in spirit from Mount Mulu, Mr. Hose has also sent a skin of *K. pusilla* from Lake Ansok, River Baram, collected in October 1893, which only differs by having its throat nearly pure white.

LX.—*Descriptions of a new Lizard and a new Fish obtained in Formosa by Mr. Holst.* By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

*Tachydromus formosanus.*

Head moderately elongate. Nasals in contact behind the rostral; a series of granules between the supraoculars and the supraciliaries; a small shield separates the large anterior supraocular from the loreal; temporal scales very small and keeled; three pairs of chin-shields. Six longitudinal series of large strongly keeled shields, separated on the vertebral line by one or two series of smaller shields; eight or ten series of strongly keeled ventral shields, with two or three series of smaller shields on each side. Two inguinal pores on each side. Olive-brown above; a dark brown or blackish lateral band from the end of the snout to the base of the tail, passing through the eye, edged below, and usually also above, by a whitish streak; the upper light streak, if present, originates above the tympanum and runs along the outer series of dorsal shields; the lower extends from the end of the snout to the thigh, passing through the tympanum and following the upper series of ventro-lateral shields; a whitish, black-edged streak along the hinder side of the hind limb; lower parts whitish.



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